

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1872.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Captain B. F. Robbins, of the ship Golden Hand, from New York for San Francisco, gives an account of the loss of that vessel on June 14th near Cape Horn. The crew took to the boats; five died from starvation. The remainder were rescued on the 10th of August by the schooner Eagle.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Pennington, late pastor of Woodbridge Episcopal Church, New Jersey, with his wife, was yesterday received into the Roman Catholic Church at Summit, in that State. The Doctor was at one time a Unitarian, and came originally from Massachusetts. The cigar-makers of Havana are on a "strike," which is represented as being entirely peaceful. It is said that the smaller manufacturers will be forced into bankruptcy by this action of the operatives.

The shopkeepers of Madrid, notwithstanding the promise of the Alcalde that the tax on show bills should be reconsidered, still continue their strike, and have engaged in considerable rioting. Some persons have been wounded.

The explosion in a coal mine at Mosley, England, on Monday, was far more serious in its consequences than first stated. It was ascertained that forty miners were killed.

Richard Wagner, the composer, who is now on a visit to Bologna, has been offered the freedom of that city, where his opera of "Lohengrin" recently had such great success.

Coal has again advanced in price in England, and the Belgium mines cannot furnish the demand. Here is an opportunity for the exportation of Cumberland coal from this city.

In the Spanish Cortes a motion to amend the address of the King inserting a paragraph for the abolition of slavery has been ruled out of order.

James Lloyd Martin, a prominent member of the Maryland Bar, died at his residence at Easton, yesterday morning.

Tweed is again rumored to have made confession and avoided trial by a flight from New York.

Five gambling establishments in several well-known watering-places in Germany, have been closed.

LOUDON COUNTY ITEMS.—Mr. William Brown, Postmaster at Snickersville, and an old and much esteemed citizen of that place, sold his property at public sale last Monday preparatory to leaving for Huntington, West Virginia.

We have an ear of corn, raised by Mr. James Lewis near this place, which measures fifteen inches in length, and bears 840 grains. Mr. Lewis tells us that he had one which measured twenty inches, bearing 1,000 grains. This is probably the largest corn that was ever grown in this State, certainly the largest in this section.

During the past week the street Commissioners have been busily engaged having the streets of Leesburg repaired. Union street, has been cut down, gutters opened and is now ready to be macadamized. The far end of Wirt street is also being graded.

Charles Thornton, a colored man working in the employ of Mr. Matthew Harrison, was run over by a horse-car last Saturday and subjected to serious injuries. One of the cart wheels ran over his breast, fracturing two or three of his ribs and inflicting dangerous wounds upon his lungs and pericardium.

Mr. William Carr, Jr., last Saturday, caught at Red Rocks, a favorite fishing point, on the Potomac River, a bass weighing three pounds and thirteen ounces. On the same day Messrs. William B. Clagett and Samuel Orrison brought in ninety very fine ones, weighing between one and a half and two pounds.

Mr. F. M. Moore, living a short distance from Snickersville, has recently finished for himself, a handsome dwelling house which occupies a beautiful location and commanding position.

Mr. Meschak Silcott has also recently completed a nice neat little dwelling house in the village for the benefit of his son Mr. Jno. W. Silcott.

Mr. J. B. Throckmorton is just giving the finishing touch to a private suburban residence, which will undoubtedly be one of the handsomest and most complete dwellings in Snickersville.—Leesburg Telegram.

Geo. W. Janney and family have left Hamilton for Baltimore, to make that city their future residence.

The Old Dominion Cheese Factory manufactured the last cheese for this season on Friday last.

The shipments from Hamilton station, Washington and Ohio railroad, for the month of September, 1872, were: 7,142 bushels of wheat, 2,446 bushels corn, 252 bushels potatoes, 17 barrels flour, 2 tons hay, 6 boxes cheese, 87 boxes and barrels eggs, 200 boxes and barrels of fruit and vegetables 17 barrels vinegar, 4 cars stock, 1100 lbs honey, 35,500 lbs poultry and butter, 102 calves, and 250 gal milk.

He hands on the extension of the W. & O. R. R. are now at work in sight of Purcellville, but this fact does not seem to disturb the serenity of that quiet little place.—London Enterprise.

GEN. FITZ LEE.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from Accouac C. H., Sept. 30th after alluding to the speech made by Col. Withers, refers to the gallant bearing of Gen. Fitz Lee on the stump, and the enthusiasm with which he was received by his old friends in arms. The writer says:

"The large audience before him gathered around him, and with silence unbroken by a murmur, listened to the telling argument so forcibly addressed to them. The unity and enthusiasm these speeches have produced will tell in the November election. General Lee made a beautiful and graceful reference to our candid in Congress, Major Braxton."

"I wish every voter in this district could have heard his reference to Maj. B. I will not undertake to repeat what he said. He satisfied all who were not entirely satisfied before that in Major Braxton we would have an able and faithful representative, worthy of the district and of the State. Accouac will in November roll up a large and united vote for Greeley and Braxton. I did not hear Major Braxton's speech; engagements calling me off. I understand it was a powerful effort—more than sustaining the high reputation he came to us with. He handled his opponent with gloves off, and was too much for this wily Republican."

ROMANCE OF THE WAR.—One Colonel Washington, a wealthy planter living near Nashville, Tenn., was rescued from a mob of drunken soldiers when he had offended by Colonel Downey, of Tiffin, Ohio, to whose regiment the troops belonged. Downey has since died, leaving a widow and family in poverty. Washington also died recently, and in his will made a bequest to the widow and children of Downey to the value of \$100,000. Gratitude has still a home in the human breast, as is evinced by this generous deed.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Capt. Henry Fitzgerald, of this city, has discovered an improvement in the manner of packing and preserving oysters in the shell, by which they can be shipped, at any season of the year, to Europe, for planting purposes, as by this arrangement they are kept in prime order. This invention has been fairly tested by the most exact experiments. The captain has filed a caveat in the Patent Office on the improvement.—Norfolk Virginian.

There was a large Greeley meeting, at Charlottesville, on Monday last.

Mr. Greeley has conditionally accepted an invitation to attend the Lynchburg Fair.

Mr. James Lyons, calls a convention to be held in Richmond on the 29th instant, to nominate an O'Connor and Adams electoral ticket for the State.

The Andes Insurance Company has \$50,000 in bonds deposited with the Treasurer of this State for the protection of its Virginia policyholders.

Will the election returns cause any of the political sliders "to slip off the log," into deep water—and be seen no more until after the great contest shall have been decided?

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CITY COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of the City Council was held last night in their rooms in Harmonie Hall.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A resolution was received from the Common Council authorizing the Committee on Public Property to repair the side walks in front of the new market building, when

Mr. Johnson suggested that it lie over until the scaffolding, &c., was removed from the new building.

Mr. Markell said the bricks could be procured now on advantageous terms, and the committee in pressing the matter were acting for the good of the city.

Mr. French thought the resolution had better lie over, and stated his reasons. The President was of the opinion that if the pavement was laid now the grade could be properly fixed.

Mr. French then offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Property be authorized to proceed with the work in a manner which will best conduce to the interests of the city, which was adopted.

Mr. Seaton presented a petition from J. H. Davis, asking to be relieved of this year's taxes on his house, and stated that the petitioner had been so unfortunate as to dislocate his shoulder; was an old man, and at present could barely procure the mere necessities of life. He favored granting the petition.

Mr. Markell moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. French acquiesced if that was the proper committee. He thought it should go to the Committee on Poor.

Mr. Markell said the petitioner did not ask alms; he merely wanted exemption. Mr. Seaton again urged the granting of the petition, and said the Board were assembled for the purpose of protecting the poor.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Markell offered a resolution increasing the pay of the police force \$25 a year, and advocated its adoption.

Mr. Seaton—What's their salary now?

The President—About \$500 a year.

Mr. Seaton said he concurred in the resolution, and offered an amendment that hereafter they receive \$50 a month.

Mr. Johnson was not opposed to advancing their salary, but was averse to increasing their pay under what he termed, the present defective police laws. There were too many policemen, and he had intended presenting a bill reducing the number, increasing their pay, and arranging it so that they would be on duty twelve hours and off the same time. There was no regularity in the present system, and it tended to make drunkards and vagabonds of them. He knew members of the police force who, before they were elected, always paid him for their services and were punctual in settling all their debts, but now they paid nobody. He defied any one to show him a single man who had been on the force five years who was of any account whatever.

Mr. Seaton was sorry to hear the member from the Third Ward talk so about the Alexandria police. He had known many of the present force all his life, and had never seen anything amiss in them. The pay which they now receive was inadequate to meet all their wants, and they should be better compensated for the duty they performed. He had always supposed a majority of them were Christians.

Mr. Markell agreed with Mr. Seaton, and said if any of the policemen owed Mr. Johnson anything they would pay him.

Mr. Johnson reiterated about the present system leading them to be drunkards and vagabonds. He was, however, their true friend, and considered it his duty to tell them of their errors. He was in favor of making their pay \$60 a month; and that they be continued on the force during good behavior.

Mr. Seaton said Mr. Johnson's plan was an impracticable one. A man could not stay on duty 12 hours without sitting down. They were on but eight hours now, which was long enough, and it would be inhuman for Council to make it twelve hours.

Mr. Johnson then offered a resolution that the Police Board be instructed to prepare a bill providing for a reduction of the number of policemen; that they be required to stay on duty twelve hours; that they receive \$60 a month, and that their term of office be during good behavior.

Mr. Loving seconded the resolution. Mr. Johnson spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. French did not want this resolution adopted as a substitute for the one offered by Mr. Markell, increasing their pay \$25 a year. He hoped the first resolution would pass.

Mr. Johnson said the Police Board was a monstrosity; it had never worked well nor never would. He advocated the adoption of his resolution, and said it would be better also to pay them by the week.

Mr. Seaton—The gentleman is fighting mighty hard for notoriety, and he ought to have it.

The President called the member to order. Mr. Markell's resolution was adopted. The clerk read Mr. Johnson's resolution.

Mr. Johnson said during his whole life he had never done a dishonorable act, nor should any one accuse him of such a thing. He had never sought notoriety, but had merely said what he believed to be right. When he said what he did he was looking in the future to see what effect the resolution would have—that was the difference between an intelligent and an ordinary view of any matter.

[At this point three or four different messages were received from the Common Council notifying the Board of their readiness to adjourn.]

Mr. J.'s resolution was then referred to the Police Board.

A communication from J. H. Russell and a resolution remitting for ten years the ground rent upon the Pioneer Mills property, were received from the Common Council, when

Mr. Johnson said he could never consent to that passing the Board. Council could not make a specialty of one establishment. The Council were acting under two superior powers, the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Virginia. The City Council could not discriminate in this way, but should pass a bill exempting all manufacturers.

Mr. Simpson favored the exemption. Mr. French spoke in favor of granting the exemption of the property in question, and said he had intended presenting a bill making it a general thing.

Mr. Johnson again opposed the resolution. Mr. French favored a remission of the ground rent, and on his motion the proposition of Mr. Russell was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report from the Committee on Streets in reference to paving a portion of Onondago street, east of Washington and a portion of Pitt, north of Princess, was received from the Common Council, the appropriation for Pitt street having been stricken out.

Mr. Simpson thought that of all the contemplated improvements to the streets, this was the most important, especially in a sanitary point of view.

Mr. Corse explained that the action of the committee in striking out the appropriation for Pitt street, was for want of means to make the necessary improvement.

On motion of Mr. French the report was laid on the table for further consideration.

The resolution increasing the salary of the police \$25 per annum, amended by the Common Council by making it \$100, was received and the action of the Board adhered to.

Mr. Johnson while willing to do all in his power for the police—making them life long officers, or during good behavior—could not support the amendment.

Mr. Simpson opposed the increase because the city could not afford it.

Mr. Seaton thought the salary of the police insufficient. The reputations of some of the officers was "as bright as the Western hemisphere," and many of them had "tremendous families."

Mr. French said the corporation could not afford the increase.

The motion to concur in the increase was rejected by a vote of 6 to 1.

The resolution declaring that the physicians to the poor should attend the inmates of the jail, was adopted.

The Board acquiesced in the action of the Common Council in confirming the nomination of J. Gaither as overseer of the chain gang.

The action of the Common Council in granting the petition of Lewis McKenzie and others for the improvement of the side-walks on Fairfax street, near the depot of the W. & O. R. R., was concurred in; and the Board adjourned until next Tuesday night.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Committee on Streets to whom had been referred a resolution directing to ascertain the cost of second hand curbing and flagging to be purchased from the Board of Public Works of Washington made the following report:

To the City Council:—Your Committee to whom was referred the enclosed resolution, beg leave to report that they have waited upon the Board of Public Works of Washington and have been informed that they will sell to the City of Alexandria second hand flagging and curbing at 30 cents per foot, also gutter stone at 18 cents per foot. Your Committee have also been informed that the price of new flagging and curbing is 50 cents per foot; and when we consider that the second hand curbing has been dressed, we think it preferable to the new, at the same price. We are now without one foot of flagging or curbing and having some idea of the quantity required for immediate use, we recommended the adoption of the following order, believing that if the purchase is not made at an early day some speculator will step in between us and demand a much higher price.

ROBERT PORTNER, Chairman Committee on Streets.

Ordered: That the sum of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or as much thereof as may be requisite, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of flagging and curbing for the use of the city—said appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Hopkins said that while at some other time he might be in favor of the adoption of the report, in the present financial condition of the Corporation he thought such action entirely unwise. What with the \$4,000 to be spent on the coal wharf, the \$15,000 on the pavement around the Market House and other equal and necessary outlays the city could not enter into more obligations. There was no necessity for so much curbing, for the Corporation only furnished the flagging not the curbing.

Mr. Hughes said the city did require that much curbing and could sell it at from 50 to 60 cents a foot and so have all the money back again in the treasury in a short time. The Superintendent of Police was so pressed for curbing that some say he is using that belonging to other people. The price of such material usually was 85 cents per foot. The Corporation would not want the money before the 1st of January, by which time it would be all back in the treasury.

Mr. Portner said more curbing than that provided for in the report was needed now and Council had better avail themselves of the present opportunity of obtaining it and the cheap rates at which it was offered.

Mr. Green said the curbing around the Market House if redressed would be better than that to be purchased and he thought the purchase better be left to the individual citizens who would have to pay for it.

Mr. Portner thought probably an arrangement might be made with the Board of Public Works of Washington to buy the material on time, and that he thought there would be no difficulty in finding one who would negotiate a note for that purpose.

The report was rejected by a vote of ayes 8, noes 5, not a constitutional majority, but the vote was afterwards reconsidered on motion of Mr. Moore and the report recommitted to the Committee on Streets.

The appointment by the Superintendent of Police of J. Gaither as overseer of the chain gang, was confirmed after Mr. Beach had vouched for the reliability and efficiency of the appointee.

Mr. Shinn (calling Mr. Green to the Chair) presented a letter from Mr. J. H. Russell in relation to the purchase of the Pioneer Mills. [In official proceedings.]

Mr. Shinn gave a history of the building of the Pioneer Mills and stated that the original lease of the ground known as Hooe's wharf was executed by the City Council to W. H. and G. D. Fowle on the 26th of February 1853, for 99 years at an annual rental of \$1,000. This is the property known as the Pioneer Mills and on the 25th of July 1854 the city executed a further lease to W. H. and G. D. Fowle of a lot of ground on which the coopershop attached to said mill was built, at an annual rental of \$720 per annum. That on the 6th day of Oct. 1854, W. H. and G. D. Fowle assigned both of these leases to A. E. & M. Co. by a resolution passed by the City Council, assented by a resolution passed January 26, 1855. That on March 1, 1856, the A. E. & M. Co. executed a trust deed to Fowle and others, and some years since chancery proceedings were instituted to sell the property and lease under the deed of trust. The property was sold and purchased by Oscar Von Hoffman, of New York, by whom the same is now held. Mr. Shinn stated that Mr. John H. Russell, of Washington city, associated with gentlemen in New York, had for some time past been negotiating with Von Hoffman for the purchase of the property for the purpose of operating it as a flour mill, and as the enterprise had heretofore resulted in heavy losses to the original lessees, and as the undertaking on the part of Mr. Russell was an experiment attended with heavy outlay and doubtful results, and as it was of the utmost importance that we should extend every aid and encouragement to capitalists and manufacturers to come among us, he warmly urged to meet this gentleman in a liberal, generous manner, and extend to him every facility and assistance in our power.

Mr. Shinn stated that since the lease of the property in 1853, the city had received some \$33,000 from rents, and that a short time since a large property within one hundred and fifty yards of the mill—having a better wharf front than this, was sold at \$12,000. That the mill was now idle, and in fact the owls and bats were about to inhabit it; that if put in operation and worked to its capacity of 700 to 800 barrels per day, it would give employment to some 60 or 70 men—all of whom reside or would reside here and expend every dollar of their wages in our city; that to run the mill to its capacity would require 3,000 to 3,500 bushels of wheat daily; which, with the other local and export demand for wheat, would enable us to offer to the country to which we looked for our trade the best market in the State and fully equal to Baltimore; that estimating 200 working days in the season the mill would require 700,000 bushels of wheat, and every bushel coming to this market would on an average leave 30 cents in the city, in the hands of our merchants, mechanics and laboring men; that where farmers shipped their crops there they would purchase their supplies, and every branch of trade and industry would be benefited.

Mr. Shinn further said that the constituency he represented were deeply interested in the operation of this enterprise; that it made him sick to visit the locality of this mill and see property going to destruction; wharves rotting

away, large warehouses idle, grass growing in the streets, and cows pasturing on the sidewalks; that if this mill was operated we would soon see a radical change in that quarter; the property owned by the city on the north side of Duke street dock would certainly be largely benefited; that the taxable property in that section of the city would be increased in value and yield a greater revenue to the city; our docks would soon be dredged, wharves repaired, vessels brought to our port, and a general activity pervade all classes.

The release of the ground rent for a term of ten years was in the opinion of the speaker, was one of the best investments ever offered or ever likely to be offered to the city if by this release we could secure the operation of the mill. The gentlemen who were negotiating for the property evidently meant business, and he had received satisfactory assurances of their ability to command the capital necessary for the purpose of running the mill; here then comes some of the capitalists and manufacturers we have been inviting to our city to aid us in regaining our lost trade and building up our city. Let us meet them cordially and extend to them our aid, and before two years pass the city will have been benefited to ten times the extent of the aid we will have given to this enterprise, to say nothing of the effect it may have on others who were, as the speaker knew, seriously contemplating starting another, and certainly not less important enterprise in our city. Mr. Shinn concluded by offering a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted; for which see official proceedings.

Subsequently when the resolutions were returned from the Board of Aldermen, having been referred by that Board to the Finance Committee with power to act, Mr. Shinn stated the reason it had been referred to that committee was owing to no opposition to the measure, and as it would be perfectly safe in the hands of the gentleman composing the committee, he moved to concur in the action of the Board of Aldermen, which motion was agreed to.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen increasing the pay of the members of the police force \$25 per year, occasioned considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Rock, Evans, Pinn, and Richelieu, but after being amended was passed as originally reported.

The report of the committee recommending that hereafter the city printing be given out to the lowest bidder, was adopted, but afterwards reconsidered, and a resolution, offered by Mr. Hopkins, giving the public printing to the two daily papers of the city at a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent from the regular charges, occasioned considerable discussion. Mr. Pinn moving that it be also given to the Liberal Citizen, and saying that as he understood the paper now doing the printing was charging the same rates as those mentioned in the resolution, he did not think the corporation could afford to be giving any money to support newspapers, and Mr. Evans maintaining that by the charter of the city the printing must be given to the public printer. The resolution was defeated and the report of the committee again adopted.

Mr. Hopkins being in the chair, the President asked it would be in order to read a telegram he had just received stating that the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana had some Democratic, and being assured in the affirmative, on motion of Mr. Pinn, was asked to read the dispatch, which he did.

Mr. Pinn said he would like to know if it came from the same source that sent the first news of the North Carolina election, for if so, he thought the man who did send it had the wrong side by the ear.

After some further discussion upon a resolution offered by Mr. Evans suspending the further prosecution of the work on some of the street improvements until more favorable weather, and until a general grade for the city should be established, during which Mr. Clifford, the Superintendent of Police, made a personal explanation in response to some strictures that he thought had been passed upon him by Mr. Pinn, the resolution was withdrawn, and the Board at a late hour adjourned.

THE W. & O. R. R.—The Washington and Ohio Railroad is struggling to extend itself through the county of Loudoun, and into the Valley of Virginia, and across the States of Virginia and West Virginia to the Ohio river. To the city of Alexandria it is by far the most important railroad in which she is at all interested. The Washington and Ohio is an Alexandria road—intended to build up its trade, and to pour into its lap the rich trade of the splendid country which it drains. Its people therefore are more deeply interested in pushing it forward than in any other scheme of public improvement in the whole country. Mr. McKenzie with an energy and perseverance worthy of all admiration has commenced the construction of the extension of this road, and with a financial skill rarely equalled is keeping the work in motion under difficulties which would deter any other man from the undertaking. He needs money, and yet the capitalists prefer the bonds of some Pacific railroad to those of the W. & O. railroad. The investment in this one is as safe as that in any other road in the country. It pays on its bonds regularly 7.50 in gold. Its bonds are sold for 90 cents on the \$1, so that considering the value of gold the real interest obtained is over 8 per cent, and the incidental advantages would yield an interest of double this amount. And so with Loudoun. A man here, with money to spare, puts \$900 into a bond of this road. He draws semi-annually the interest of \$1,000, at the rate of 7.50 per cent, in gold, thus making on his investment really \$8 12 per cent. And who can calculate the individual advantages which every citizen of Loudoun will derive from its completion. It will develop the resources of the country. It will double the value of property along its line. It will increase the population of the county. It will bring coal and lime into it at cheap rates. It will link it to the spirit of the age—the spirit whose watchword is progress and improvement—with ties of responsive sympathy.

And as to the safety of the investment. It has now seventeen dollars of assets for every dollar of debt. Its value and its trade will largely increase with every mile of its progress. At Snickersville it will tap the trade of the Shenandoah river and Valley of Virginia. When it connects itself with the S. V. R. R., that road will become a feeder to it from both ways. And so at Winchester the Valley road will pour trade and travel upon its line—it being a direct line to the capital of the country. When it reaches the coal fields of Hampshire it will open a mine of wealth incalculable in value, which wealth it will bear to the harbor of Alexandria. At the Ohio river it will complete one of the most important trunk lines in the country—the most direct and the shortest line between the heart of the great West and Washington city. Can you imagine a more solid investment than this? With the bonds of the company a lien upon all its property real and personal?

It seems strange that Mr. McKenzie's efforts are not overflowing with money to carry forward this great work. We do hope that every man in Loudoun who has any money to lend will be glad to see the claims of this road considered before deciding upon the investment he will make of it.—London Enterprise.

THE COIFFURE.—Quite a change has taken place in the wearing of the hair. It is now mounted high on the top of the head and a few pipe-stem curls arranged to fill up the flat space at the back. The "Josephine" is the name by which the new style is known among the initiated.

The regular monthly meeting of the Columbia Steam Fire Co. will be held on Wednesday, October 10, at 7 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, October 9, 1872.

Alexandria Market, October 9, 1872		
Flour, Superfine.....	\$7 00	7 25
Extra.....	8 00	8 50
Family.....	9 25	10 00
Family choice.....	10 00	10 50
WHEAT, Common to fair.....	1 45	1 60
Fair to good.....	1 40	1 55
Good to prime.....	1 75	1 85
Prime to choice.....	1 85	1 88
CORN, white.....	0 75	0 74
Mixed.....	0 72	0 73
Yellow.....	0 70	0 71
RYE.....	0 88	0 95
OATS.....	0 45	0 50
BUTTER, prime.....	0 20	0 25
Common to middling.....	0 08	0 12
EGGS.....	2 50	4 00
GREEN APPLES, per bushel.....	1 80	1 75
IRISH POTATOES.....	0 80	1 00
ONIONS.....	1 25	1 50
TIMOTHY SEED.....	4 25	4 75
BACON, Hams, country.....	0 16	0 17
Sides.....	0 12	0 12
Shoulders.....	0 10	0 10
LARD.....	0 90	1 00
GREEN APPLES, per bbl.....	1 00	2 00
PLASTER, ground, per ton.....	7 50	0 00
Ground, in bags or bbls.....	9 50	0 00
Ground, in bags, returned.....	8 50	0 00
Lump.....	4 75	5 00
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool).....	2 85	3 00
Finest.....	0 45	0 50
Turk's Island.....	0 30	0 35
WOOL, common unwashed.....	0 20	0 25
Washed.....	0 30	0 35
Merino, unwashed.....	0 30	0 35
Merino, washed.....	0 50	0 55